Amendments to the Specification:

Please insert the following paragraph on page 1, between the Title of the Invention and the Field of the Invention:

[0001.0] This application is a continuation of U.S. Application No. 09/849,402, filed May 4, 2001, which is a continuation of U.S. Application No. 09/269,682, filed December 14, 1999, which was a national stage application based on International Application No. PCT/US97/18575, filed October 15, 1997, which claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/028,167, filed October 16, 1996, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/052,920, filed July 15, 1997.

Please replace paragraph [0002] with the following amended paragraph:

[0002] The following references are referred to by numbers in brackets ([ ]) at the relevant portion of the specification.

1. Ahern and Manning, Eds., Stability of Protein Pharmaceuticals, A: Chemical and Physical Pathways of Protein Degradation, Plenum Press, New York, 1992.

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37. Debs et al., 1993, International Publication No. WO93/24640.

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Please replace paragraph [0011] with the following amended paragraph:

[0011] DNA complexed with cationic lipids and/or liposomes has been shown to be an efficient means of transfecting a variety of mammalian cells. Such complexes are simple to prepare and may be used with a wide variety of DNA's and RNA's with little restriction to the size of nucleic acid. They have the ability to transfect many different cell types with efficiency and are not immunogenic [32, 33, 35, 36]. Current nucleic acid formulations, including DNA/liposome and RNA/liposome complexes, must be mixed shortly before administration, resulting in inconvenience in manufacture, shipping, storage and administration [35, 37 ~~37-40~~]. Frequently, these two-part formulations are not very highly concentrated, requiring the administration of large volumes of solution. Dry powder formulations containing lyophilized nucleic acid/liposome complexes have also been used [34, 41], but they require reconstitution with suitable aqueous solution just prior to administration. Aqueous complexes are inherently unstable and lose most, if not all, of their transfection activity within hours or a few days [41].